Venous Angioma with Epilepsy

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A 43-year-old man had a convulsion at his office. His tonic-clonic seizure started from his left hand, and then moved to his whole body with urinary incontinence. He had no previous history of epilepsy, nor febrile convolution. Brain MRI showed string like material at the right body of the lateral ventricle to central lobe of the cerebrum by MRI FLAIR and T1 gadolinium-enhanced image (Fig. 1a, b). EEG revealed focal slowing at the frontopolar and frontal areas (Fig. 1c). We thought this lesion was a venous angioma.

Venous angioma is a congenital anomaly and it might cause headache, convolution and focal neurological sign (1, 2). By MRI, the venous angioma is detected in 0.4% of all the studies (3). In the cases of convolution with a venous angioma, the relationship of the foci of seizure and the localization of angioma is not consistent (2, 3).

References

Figure 1c. EEG revealed theta waves in the frontopolar and frontal areas.